APPENDIX I

Vol. 32, No. 31 August 3, 1973

REPORT OF THE MUSIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETING
Held in Las Vegas, Nev., June 26-28, 1973

The Music Library Association regular summer meetings, held concurrently with the ALA Annual Conference, began on Tuesday morning, June 26, with an Open Forum on Cataloging Problems. This forum, now an established part of every MLA meeting, was chaired by Donald Seibert, Music Librarian at Syracuse University and substitute chairman of MLA's sponsoring Cataloging and Classification Committee, with assistance from Fred M. Bindman, Head of the Music Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress.

Mr. Bindman reported on the progress made by the Library of Congress in its efforts to carry out some of the proposals prepared either formally by the committee or presented from the floor during previous open forums. Among these efforts have been (1) the elimination of the printing of new subject headings for already established forms and types of compositions when only a new medium qualifier is needed, (2) the proposal to reintroduce the use of the subject heading Part-songs along with the question of its relationship to such headings as Madrigals (Music); Motets; Chansons, polyphonic; and Anthems (copies of a set of basic principles or proposals were distributed to those attending the meeting), and (3) changes to be made in the wording of the Library's classification schedule for music, in order to clarify its practice of classifying collections of music, in the same form and medium of performance, under the number for the form (when provided for under its medium) rather than under the number for general collections.

Mr. Seibert announced that the Music Publishers Association has requested MLA to provide it with a list of essential information elements needed for music title pages (or elsewhere in the publication) in order to help produce more accurate catalog cards. A committee has been organized to look into this matter and it will deliver such a list to the president of MLA by September. Another announcement was made on the final draft of a MARC music format (covering music scores and sound recordings) issued by LC's MARC Development Office. This draft has now been submitted to the MARC/MLA Joint Committee for review and the possible recommendation of some minor changes. Ruth Hilton of New York University announced her work on an up-to-date list of LC music subject headings to be published by MLA. A strong need for this now exists, since the original *Music Subject Headings* (published in 1952), terribly out of date, is no longer available; the Library of Congress is not expected to publish a revised edition soon.

The afternoon session of the first day centered on "Source Materials on the Music of American Indians, Blacks, and Chicanos." Ann Briegleb of the Institute of Ethnomusicology at the University of California at Los Angeles chaired a panel which included Roberto Cabello of UCLA, Alex J. Chavez of the University of New Mexico, Charlotte Heth of UCLA, Portia Maultsby of Indiana University, and Gertrude Robinson of Loyola Marymount College, Los Angeles.

Miss Heth, who provided a handout bibliography on American Indian music, noted that American Indians do not think of their music as music, but more as a part of their whole culture. They think if such music is not written down that "it's just chants, not music." Miss Heth's bibliography included books, articles, films, and sound recordings. In addition a film demonstrating songs and ceremonial dances of various tribes was shown.

In the American Black section, Gertrude Robinson spoke about books, periodicals, and discs, and distributed a bibliography on "Resources for Afro-American Music." Miss Maultsby discussed available audio and video resources and emphasized information regarding resource centers. She also distributed a bibliography entitled "Sources of films, video-tapes, dissertations, theses, and field recordings for Afro-American music."

In the Chicano section, Mr. Cabello spoke about books, dissertations/theses, and films/video tapes, while Mr. Chavez discussed discs, field tape collections, and periodicals. Mr. Cabello, in discussing the evolution of Chicano librarianship, noted the scarcity of Chicano materials was not due so much to their small quantity but more to the indifference in searching for these materials. Mr. Chavez traced the roots of Chicano folk and religious music back to Spain and demonstrated this by charmingly singing, while accompanying himself on the guitar, several Southwest and Mexican songs and their Spanish counterparts. A film, "Music of Latin America" concluded the session.

The second session, held on Wednesday morning, began ostensibly as a dialogue on academic music libraries entitled "The Librarian and the User," with Paul Echols, professor of musicology at Brooklyn College, and Lenore Coral, music librarian at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, as the participants. The session was rapidly transformed into a heated debate between Mr. Echols and members of the audience. Mr. Echols accused music librarians of inadequate preparation in guiding students in academic libraries. He wanted librarians to be prepared to recommend specific books for specific topics assigned to casual students of music appreciation or general music history courses, but the response from the floor was that the music librarian should guide students to the information needed, but should not be in a position to recommend specific books or other materials.

The third session, entitled "Debugging the Computers," met on Thursday morning. Garrett Bowles of Stanford University chaired a panel consisting of Carol Bradley from the State University of New York at Buffalo and Susan Sonnet from the University of California at Santa Barbara. Mr. Bowles pointed out that the session dealt not so much with a MARC format for music as with the practical aspects of automation along with a type of how-to-do-it program.

Miss Sonnet spoke about the development of a computerized cataloging project at her university in order to bring under control a collection of 10,000 opera recordings, mostly 78 rpm, dating from 1898 through the 1950's. She discussed some of the initial considerations in setting up such a program, including such questions as: What is to be cataloged? (full cataloging, analytics?), What bits of information need to be included in the catalog, and in what format should the information be entered? (length of field, fixed or variable fields)? Miss Sonnet also suggested, from the music librarian's point of view, that successful completion of such a project required patience, the close involvement of the librarian in every step (computer center people are not generally music specialists) and, preparations for changes in the librarian's original proposal (since, conversely, music librarians are not generally computer technology specialists).

Miss Bradley's topic was "Towards an automated record catalogue: a description of the system used at the State University of New York at Buffalo." She distributed an excellent set of exhibits to illustrate her talk, and discussed the background, problems to be overcome, procedure, and goals for the SUNYAB project. She too emphasized the importance of a good working relationship between the computer programmer and the music librarian, since each has unique knowledge and must be able to communicate with the other.

Mr. Bowles presented a short history of a computer project at his university entitled "A Computer Produced Phonorecord Catalog: the J. Henry Meyer Memorial Library Audio Catalog." Shortly after the new undergraduate library at Stanford University was opened in 1966, work was begun on its audio library, which was intended to serve as the listening facility for all undergraduate courses, including music. A collection of about 3,000 discs, carefully selected by the music librarian in cooperation with various faculty members, was to be cataloged by the fall of 1967. The undergraduate library had a book catalog of its book collection produced by an IBM 1401 computer, an expanded print chain on the 1403 printer, and an 029 card punch for input.

It was intended that the audio catalog would be produced as a supplement using the same procedures and programs. Catalog data, either captured from Library of Congress copy by assistants (about 75 percent of the time) or generated by catalogers, were then coded, keypunched, and edited. While some problems were anticipated, the difficulties of producing a phonorecord catalog and especially a music catalog, using procedures applicable to books, became apparent with the first edition. Because a phonorecord collection cannot be browsed, the short catalog entries appropriate to the book collection were inadequate. Occurrence of multiple works on a phonodisc and occurrence of multiple contributors (principally performers) increased the anticipated number of entries in the catalog significantly. Sort fields which were adequate for subject headings required modification before they were usable. The basic conception of the format used for the catalog, that the descriptive title serve as the entry, proved to be totally inadequate for music because of the multiple occurrences of similar titles (i.e., symphony, sonata, etc.).

All of the problems have been solved either through program changes or through input coding on an IBM 360. Output is sent through a computer optical device and printed (some sample output was distributed). The audio catalog will soon be merged with Stanford's Project BALLOTS, thus providing the capability of on-line up-date.

[*Fred M. Bindman*]

APPENDIX II

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ALA ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Las Vegas, Nev., June 24-30,1973

COUNCIL III

Council III was convened at 10 a.m. on June 29 by ALA President Katherine Laich after determining that a quorum was present.

Robert McCoy, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Financial Support of the Depository Library System delivered the Committee's Report to the Council. It recommended that council "express concern over the need for adequate financial support for the depository system and review of depository legislation." A resolution to that effect was passed by Council with action to be taken in the form of a letter from the ALA President to the Congressional Joint Committee on Printing requesting oversight hearings on these matters.

Robert Esteves, Chairman of the Use of Video and Cable Technologies for Extending Current Library Services Ad Hoc Study Committee, delivered the interim report of that Committee. He began by suggesting the body's name be changed to simply Cable Study Committee. As a result of a survey of librarians during committee meetings, it was learned that at least 97 libraries are actively preparing for cablecasting library services. In addition to planning systems and the problems encountered, the Committee has received reports from librarians who are training staff in this area, serving as the local representative for all governmental agencies setting up cable systems in a community, and using video to serve local information needs. Several problem areas are being encountered.

First, librarians must become knowledgeable about cable before they will be seriously considered in the planning and development of a city's cable communication system. Second, communications planning requires an accelerated awareness of the local political and regulatory forces. Next, cooperation with other community groups is vital, and finally, the library working with cable must decide how involved it is going to become. Is it going to produce programming, supply equipment to others, or only distribute, and so forth? Mr. Esteves reported that the Committee is now preparing a checklist of questions that each library should ask itself when considering cable and video systems, and proposing some alternate suggestions. A resolution was passed which stated that funding was less than adequate and that libraries work cooperatively with cable groups. ALA endorsed the principles that a portion of cable revenues be designated for community access programming and that this assistance increases as cable operator's revenues increase. Also that the action of this resolution be reported to the Federal Communication Commission.

Eric Moon, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented the 1973 Report to Council. Seven major items were covered in the report:

(1) Delayed for the past year, a motion was now made and passed that the ALA committee/divisional subcommittee relationship, provided for in Bylaws Article IX, Sec. 3(b) be eliminated and the Constitution and Bylaws Committee be instructed to revise the Bylaws accordingly.

(2) A resolution that a Round Table on Intellectual Freedom be established had been passed earlier.

(3) The motion that the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries and the Library Services to the Blind Round Table be merged to form the Health and Rehabilitative Library Services Division was approved. The new division will come into existence formally at the end of the New York ALA Conference, 1974.

(4) Also approved was the recommendation that the Office for Library Education and the Advisory Committee to that office be abolished. This Office had not been funded for several years and this action was necessary to formally end the office and its advisory committee.

(5) It was approved that the name of the Joint Committee on Junior College Libraries (part of the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges/Association for Educational Communications and Technology/ALA-ACRL) be changed to Joint Committee on Learning Resources Programs. It will remain under the Association.

(6) An item carried over from 1972 conference, via Document 29, Sec. VI, from the January 1973 meeting "for clarification as to the respective roles of Council and the Executive Board as a Committee of Council" was presented. As it was determined that the original item required no further action, time

having resolved the issue, the clarification had already taken place, and the resolution was moved, seconded and passed.

(7) This resolution called for a review of the *ALA Policies and Procedures Manual* and the procedures for maintaining it. The chief question was whether it was the responsibility of the Committee on Organization to undertake this effort or to appoint an ad hoc committee of the Council for this purpose. It was proposed and passed that a review of the manual and the future maintenance be done by COO.

The next item on the Council III agenda was Dick Darling's Report as Chairman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee. The first topic was the resolution presented under Document 50 that action be taken concerning the threat to public broadcasting. Since the resolution was proposed, the threat was resolved by settlement of the parties involved, the Public Broadcasting Service and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. Therefore, the resolution was rescinded and no further action taken.

After lengthy discussion it was resolved that ALA express "grave concern that the policy of the United Nations to delete all references to Taiwan from its publications and documents violates the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and constitutes an unwarranted restriction on the efforts of peoples everywhere to cooperate in the achievement of their common ends."

Mr. Darling reported that the ALA's action at the Midwinter Meeting in passing resolutions on governmental intimidation had been reinforced by action, namely that in the Berrigan and related cases, appeals had resulted in decisions against the defendants being reversed.

Executive Director Robert Wedgeworth then presented to Council the resolution adopted by the Membership on Wednesday, June 27, calling for a complete investigation of the University of Chicago Library's personnel policies and procedures. It was proposed to vote on this item as a resolution of Council. Miriam Crawford objected, stating that, as Membership had passed the resolution, there was no need for Council to take action. After much discussion, Council voted that the resolution did not have to be brought to Council, that the action of the Membership could stand as stated without Council vote. Council then voted their endorsement of the Membership action.

The last major item to come before Council III was the recommendation for action on the National Disasters issue. It was decided that the president of ALA was empowered to appoint as the need arose, and without a delaying approval process, an ad hoc committee to assist those libraries affected. It was stated that time was a major factor in insuring the maximum benefits to a stricken library. A $5,000 fund was set up for immediate assistance, with a revolving fund established to handle contributions designated to aid such libraries. It was determined that the wording of the resolution should not be altered to limit aid to American or United States libraries but that it be left open whether or not aid be extended on an international basis. The resolution passed.

Mr. Wedgeworth closed the session with the announcement that Harold Lancoeur, Dean Emeritus at the University of Pittsburgh, had received the Beta Phi Mu award for his outstanding service to the profession. Mr. Wedgeworth also reported that the total registration at ALA in Las Vegas was 8,584. The session was adjourned. [*William A. Gosling*]

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE

The Intellectual Freedom Committee, Richard L. Darling, School of Library Service, Columbia University, presiding, held its program meeting on Monday morning. The theme of the meeting was "Conflict: Public vs. Private Morality". The Supreme Court decisions handed down on June 21 were uppermost in the minds of the speakers and the audience.

The first speaker, Raymond Gauer, National Director of Citizens for Decent Literature, traced the concept of obscenity to English common law, later brought to the American colonies. Mr. Gauer felt that the Supreme Court has upheld this concept over the years, although it had not always been consistent. He felt that the Court decisions of June 21 reaffirmed what has always been the law despite the confusion of the 1960's. It was his opinion that the availability of pornography has contributed to the general immorality of our time, that pornographers have gone too far, and that a reaction has set in. There exists in his opinion, no difficulty in recognizing an obscene book or movie; there is, therefore, no problem of defining what is obscene. Nor did he feel that the effect of pornography on immorality needs scientific investigation to establish its existence.

The second speaker, Eli M. Oboler, Librarian, Idaho State University, Pocatello, distinguished between public morality–a working code to which people are expected to conform, and private morality–the morality of the personal conscience. He stated that the purpose of the public morality in the form of law is to prevent one person's harming others and that a

law which aims at the supposed good of society rather than the good of the individual is a bad law. The highest possible good is that which is good for the individual. To Mr. Oboler, the law which aims at the good of the society is paternalistic law, which is justified only when the exact nature of the activity to be repressed can be proved harmful. With this approach Mr. Oboler saw pornography as a matter of private morality not, in general, to be legislated against under the concept of public morality.

Arnold B. Come, President, San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, Calif., was also concerned about the conflict between public and private morality. Placing his remarks within a theological framework, largely that of the Old Testament, Mr. Come presented the concepts of "shalom", the freedom of the individual to explore his own potentiality, a basic Biblical ethic and righteousness, the recognition that the individual exists but achieves his selfhood only in a community, with due regard for others. To achieve the ideal condition, law and justice are required. Law is not an instrument of vindictiveness; it is a device to correct. The speaker felt that there is a built-in tension between public and private morality which cannot be eliminated and which becomes a problem when one morality becomes heedless of the other. Mr. Come clearly felt the problem of obscenity is a problem of individual morality rather than public morality and that the recent Supreme Court decisions present libraries with a serious dilemma.

The fourth speaker, Stanley Fleishman, attorney-at-law, Los Angeles, Calif., has had considerable experience in defending persons involved in obscenity trials. He addressed himself more specifically to the current legal situation and summarized the Berger opinion of June 21 as holding that all are children needing the protection of the Government from the exercise of their own volitions. Asking "are we a weak people who have to be protected by someone who knows better than we?" he answered by stating that this is not the premise upon which the United States was founded. The First Amendment covers the right to make wrong decisions; it protects both the good and the bad. Unlike the first speaker, Fleishman felt that the recent decisions charted a new course, a departure from our tradition. He considered them a part of the Nixon Administration's propensity for censorship.

The program closed with discussion among the speakers and questions from the audience although the latter tended to turn into speeches from the floor.

[Paul W. Winkler]

LAD/PAS ECONOMIC STATUS, WELFARE AND FRINGE BENEFITS COMMITTEE/ SRRT STATUS OF WOMEN TASK FORCE

Wilma Scott Heide, President of the National Organization for Women, issued a clarion call to action in fighting sexism at the joint meeting held on Tuesday. A sympathetic audience of from 200 to 300 young, predominately female librarians heard Mrs. Heide give a brief orientation to feminist thought, covering such subjects as poverty, religion, politics, and education. Of all the books in American libraries, 95 percent are sexist, said Mrs. Heide, and unless women take action, "and right 'NOW,' " books will continue to convey sexist attitudes and opinions.

"No one took us seriously until we took ourselves seriously," she said. "Until we took some militant and dramatic action—and I mean risks—we did not get results. Taking such action is not easy, because we have been taught it is not ladylike to assert overselves. . . . As a civil libertarian, I do not propose that we burn all books, warning that the sexism in these books may be harmful and dangerous to your health."

Often raising cheers among the librarians gathered, Mrs. Heide told them that it was their duty to make materials and information available to assist individuals in raising their awareness of the problems and restrictions placed on women. Most important, libraries should contain information on the Equal Rights Amendment, "the best-researched amendment in this Nation's history. And the question is not if, but when, this amendment will be passed."

Mrs. Heide condemned churches for suppressing women by "perpetuating the idea that a woman committed original sin and that God and the Saviour are both men. The rebirth of feminism means in more areas than religion that 'She is risen.' " Tithing should be done for women's rights instead of for churches until these ideas change, she said.

In politics, women have seldom penetrated the "white male club." No women or minorities were involved in Watergate, continued Mrs. Heide, "not because we didn't have the ability—we simply lacked the opportunity!"

Men have just as many problems as women, being enslaved by masculine mystique. The women's movement seeks to free men as well as women of this mystique. "The question is not if women are qualified to be leaders," she said, "but are men of the masculine mystique capable of leadership themselves?" In concluding, Mrs. Heide urged ALA members to do their homework on the movement

and pass along information to their clients. You "have the opportunity to participate in a most powerful behavioral revolution."

Following Mrs. Heide's speech, remarks were made from a reactor panel which included Virginia Whitney, Rutgers University; Page Ackeman, University of California Library, Los Angeles, who saw the need for self-reevaluation; Clara Jones, Director, Detroit Public Library, who gave a historic review of woman's role and stressed that the liberation of women in this country ties in with the liberation of all people; and Lillian Gerhardt, Editor of *School Library Journal*, who saw women losing out as heads of new media centers and encourages men to get into areas of librarianship now delegated to women including young people's and children's services.

[*Nancy E. Gwinn and Patricia S. Hines*]

SRRT SEX RELATED MEDIA TASK FORCE

At 8 a.m. Wednesday, the Task Force on Sex Related Media met and nobody came. Coordinator Gordon McShean, Stanislaus County Library, Modesto, Calif., sat waiting in the Stardust Hotel in an obscure meeting room, the location of which was in itself the challenge of the morning. He confided to me that ALA had treated the TFSRM "less than equal." His request to be announced as a program rather than as a task force meeting was ignored. "It seems," he stated, "a matter of policy to exclude this group." The denial or ignoring of requests, the stumbling block of bureaucratic red tape, seemed to combine with chance (e.g., location of the meeting room) to assure defeat.

Mr. McShean had been coordinator for two years but said that unless someone at the SRRT Program on Wednesday night was interested in taking over, the group will be dissolved. "Our aim," Mr. McShean stated, "has been to put sexual adventures on the shelves with western and mysteries." TFSRM believes that a library could serve as a mirror for society "which wouldn't look too bad with its pimples and warts showing." He remarked that the response and correspondence from non-librarians has been very good, showing great interest in what the task force is trying to accomplish. [*Treva Turner*]

COMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN LIBRARIES

The Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity in Libraries met on Monday and Tuesday, June 25 and 26. The objective of both sessions was the refinement and re-evaluation of the latest draft for an EEO policy statement and commentary. Several unsettled issues were discussed and resolved. Also, it was the consensus that the October issue of *American Libraries* carry the final draft proposal for membership information. Formal presentation to the Council is scheduled for midwinter. [*Patricia S. Hines*]

SRRT STATUS OF WOMEN PRE-CONFERENCE PLANNING GROUP

The SSRT Task Force met Monday morning to review plans for a pre-conference meeting in New York in 1974. Since midwinter, the group has worked to prepare and present for consideration a proposed agenda and a tentative budget. The theme selected is "The Woman Librarian: Her Job Situation." It was emphasized that the proposed meeting would be a working meeting with resulting position papers and information reports, and that speakers would be sought from within the library profession. As of this meeting there was no assurance that the proposed plans would be approved by the N.Y. Pre-Conference Planning Committee. [*Patricia S. Hines*]

CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION

With Anne R. Izard, Children's Services Consultant, Westchester County Library System, presiding, the division's annual business meeting on Monday proceeded with the usual full agenda of reports and announcements.

From the May Hill Arbuthnot Honor Lecture Committee, headed by Diane Chrisman, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, came word that the 1974 lecturer will be the prizewinning Australian author Ivan Southall, who will present his lecture at the University of Washington next spring. Reprints of the 1973 lecture given by Bettina Hürlimann, Zurich, editor-author were distributed and are available from ALA. The lectures are financed by the Scott, Foresman Company.

Chaired by Mrs. Clara Hulton, Anthony, Florida the committee for the 1973 Mildred L. Batchelder Award—for an outstanding translation of a children's book first published in a foreign language in another country—announced that the award was made on April 2, International Children's Day and the birthday of Hans Christian Andersen. Recipient of the award was the William Morrow Company for the publishing of *Pulga*, by the Dutch author Siny Van Itersen, translated by Alexander and Elison Gode. The Batchelder nominations for the 1974 award, to be voted upon by the membership, will be sent out soon by ALA.

The 1973-74 Frederic G. Melcher Scholarship goes to James Morgan Grey of California who will study to become a children's librarian at San José State College. The selection committee was headed by Phillis M. Goedert, Rochester, N.Y., Public Library.

Five children's librarians received the Charles Scribner's Sons awards for first-time ALA conference attendance by young school and public librarians who are ALA members. Elizabeth Miller of the Westbury, Long Island Children's Library, headed a committee of advisors for these awards.

Betsy Hearne was introduced as the new editor of children's book reviews for the *ALA Booklist;* she will become an official CSD consultant to its several book selection committees.

A committee to study the work of the Newbery-Caldecott Awards Committee, having already carried out its plan to give preliminary publicity to first recommendations of the awards committee, saw passed at this meeting bylaw changes for the composition of that committee: (1) the total number of members (23) will be unchanged, but 12 members, instead of eight, are to be elected by ballot; (2) the division president and first vice-president are to be relieved of *ex officio* membership, in order that they may devote more time to the many other demands of division activity; (3) a representative of the Book Evaluation Committee will be on the awards committee; and (4) the incoming CSD President will make appointments to bring the total membership of the awards committee to 23. Charlotte Huck, Ohio State University, Columbus, served as Chairman of the Newbery-Caldecott Awards Study Committee and Frances Sullivan, Wichita, Kans., Public Library chaired the Organization and Bylaws Committee.

Among various other committee reports and announcements was the news that a recently-established Pre-school Services and Parent Education Committee, chaired by Ferne Johnson, Community Schools, Fort Wayne, Ind., has work in progress relating to the selection of materials for very young children and guidelines for the recruitment of volunteers to aid in establishing the program.

A Notable Books 1940-1970 Committee will be at work on a forthcoming composite list combining a selection of "Notables" from the annual "Notable Children's Books" lists of that period with other significant titles subsequently recognized in discussion. By August 1 it will be possible to receive a total list of all the 1940-1970 titles for local discussion purposes from a special task force headed by Marian Schroether, Waukegan, Ill., Public Library. Resulting suggestions for the final list (to be published by ALA) should be sent to the committee chairman, Helen Mullen, of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

[*Virginia Haviland*]

The Children's Services Division in its annual program meeting on Wednesday focused on an "Idea Exchange." Distributed at the meeting was a summary of suggestions gathered from the membership in an "Idea Exchange Directory," grouped as related to administrative techniques, adult education, arts and crafts, audiovisual programming, clubs and workshops, community cooperation, exhibits, miscellaneous programs, and story hours.

The main body of the program consisted of a three-part panel presentation. Barbara Miller, Coordinator of Children's Services for the Louisville, Ky., Public Library, in a discussion of "The Louisville Public Library's Experiment with the Multimedia Approach to Children's Services," talked about the city-county library's innovations made possible by its having its own educational television outlet.

Marion Capozzi, Baltimore County Board of Education in Towson, Md., and Mary Jane Anderson, Baltimore County Public Library's Coordinator of Children's Services, together presented "A Joint Venture in Staff Development," indicating ways in which school and public libraries in Baltimore have joined in effective means of improving service in all libraries.

The third presentation, "The Philadelphia Student Library Project and Experience in Learning" (see *School Library Journal* for June 1971), revealed a major cooperation between the Free Library of Philadelphia and the public, independent, and parochial schools, university and college libraries, and parents and students. The result, the "Action Library," opened in April 1972 as neither a school nor a public library but a supplemental learning center. A slide presentation showing its modern quarters and varied program, produced by Charles R. Peguese of the Action Library and John Q. Benford, Library Program Studies, Government Studies and Systems, Inc., of Philadelphia, revealed innovative methods to open students' eyes to new experiences.

Following this hour's program, another hour was devoted to open discussion of the Action Library in three separate groups with leaders to handle questions and further the exchange of ideas. [*Virginia Haviland*]

The annual Newbery-Caldecott Awards banquet was held in the ballroom of the Las Vegas Hilton on

Tuesday evening. Anne R. Izard, CSD President opened the festivities with the announcement that, in honor of Jean Craighead George and Blair Lent, Harper & Row Publishers and E. P. Dutton & Company are jointly contributing $2,500 to the Frederic G. Melcher Scholarship Fund. After thanking Morton Schindel of Weston Woods for his gift to each banquet attendee of a cassette recording of the evening's Newbery-Caldecott speeches, she then introduced Lloyd Alexander, Scott O'Dell, Margaret Henry, and Leo Politi, former Newbery-Caldecott winners who were present.

For the presentation of this year's awards Miss Izard turned to Priscilla Moulton, Director of School Library Services, Brookline, Mass., Chairman of the Awards Committee. Mrs. Moulton announced first the honor books for the Randolph Caldecott medal: *When Clay Sings*, written by Byrd Baylor and illustrated by Tom Bahti (Charles Scribner's Sons); *Hosie's Alphabet*, illustrated by Leonard Baskin (Viking Press); *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* written by the Brothers Grimm and illustrated by Nancy Ekholm Burkert (Farrar, Straus & Giroux); and *Anansi, the Spider: A Tale from the Ashanti*, retold and illustrated by Gerald McDermott (Holt, Rinehart and Winston). Blair Lent received the Caldecott medal for his illustration of Arline Mosel's *The Funny Little Woman* (E. P. Dutton). In his acceptance speech, he spoke of the importance of picture books as one of the earliest experiences shared by adult and child and commented on their value in keeping magic alive in a world with "less and less magic." He paid tribute to those who had helped him in his development as an artist.

Mrs. Moulton announced the honor winners for the John Newbery medal: *Frog and Toad Together* by Arnold Lobel (Harper & Row); *The Upstairs Room* by Joanna Reiss (Thomas Y. Crowell); and *The Witches of Worm* by Zilpha Snyder (Atheneum). Jean George received the Newbery medal for *Julie of the Wolves* (Harper & Row). In her words of acceptance, she shared with the audience information about the wolves she had studied in Alaska and their practice of birth control, ways of communicating with one another, and exercise of brotherly love. She also had opportunity to observe the life of the modern Eskimo and commented wryly that we'd given them everything but meaningful directions. She concluded her talk by thanking all those who had helped in her writing. [*Margaret N. Coughlan*]

YOUNG ADULT SERVICES DIVISION PROGRAM

The Young Adult Services Division luncheon meeting on Thursday was presided over by Thomas Alford, Director of the Benton Harbor (Mich.) Public Library and president of the division. After a group of teenagers and children entertained the audience with songs of early Las Vegas, Mr. Alford introduced the luncheon speaker. June Jordan, a poet and well-known lecturer, whose works include *Dry Victories* (Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc., 1972), *Fannie Lou Hamer* (Crowell, 1972), *His Own Where* (Crowell, 1971), and *Who Look at Me* (Crowell, 1969), spoke eloquently of the need to go beyond negativeness, the need for "lifesaving change," for alternatives to cruelty and selfishness, and new ways of living. She ended her talk with a pledge that she would henceforth seek to present a vigorous self-affirmation to the reading public, for, she asked, if adults do not provide alternatives to life as it is, "What will happen to our children in the future?"

[*Margaret N. Coughlan*]

LAD/LOMS COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS

On Monday Curtis Stucki, University of Washington Libraries, Seattle, chaired a meeting of the Committee on Statistics for Technical Services. Several goals for the next two years were agreed upon. One goal is to urge the review and inclusion of definitions of technical services, as well as the statistics on these services, in the next revision of the ALA *Handbook of Library Services*. Another is to assist the National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education in devising the format of the Library General Information Survey and the collection of accurate data for the Survey. A third goal is to work toward standardization of the methods of counting by closer coordination between UNESCO and LIBGIS through the LAD/LOMS Statistics Coordinating Committee. [*Jennifer V. Magnus*]

FEDERAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Federal Librarians Round Table Executive Committee meeting was called to order by President Stanley Bougas. He reviewed developments of the Round Table's first year, during which three issues of the newsletter were published; a constitution and bylaws prepared and approved; and a first meeting held, during the ALA 1973 Midwinter meeting; four committees appointed; and membership increased month-by-month to 241 in May 1973. A bargain in round tables—dues are only $1 a year—FLIRT had ended the year with $407 in the treasury before paying expenditures not yet reported by ALA.

There was discussion of a recommendation by the ALA Executive Secretaries Group that all ALA round tables be charged a reasonable amount for administrative services provided by ALA headquarters. The proposed charge, which was to be brought before the ALA Executive Board on the following Saturday would amount to 10 percent of each round table's income. The consensus seemed to be that the proposed charge was a reasonable one.

According to Kurt Cylke, there are some 4,000 Federal librarians; and only about 10 percent belong to FLIRT. The members of the committee proposed various ways to publicize the value of affiliation with ALA and the Round Table. Consideration of programs that would attract Federal librarians, the committee agreed, are essential for Midwinter 1974, the New York annual conference, and the meetings in 1975. [*Sarah L. Wallace*]

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE DEPOSITORY LIBRARY SYSTEM

The Committee, which was created by the ALA Council at the Midwinter Meeting last January, met June 26 to consider its assigned task, to "investigate the possibility of proposing legislation to provide for the financial support of the Depository Library System and . . . also prepare a report considering the possibility of proposing a revision of the Depository Act of 1962, incorporating such criteria as adequate financial support, provision of more non-GPO material, consulting services to the depository libraries, and other changes necessary to implement the basic provisions of the 1962 act." Ralph E. McCoy, of Southern Illinois University, presided.

Since it became apparent that further investigation and study would be required before a report could be prepared for the consideration of Council, the Committee requested and was granted an extension of time for submission of its report until the next Midwinter Meeting. It divided itself into task forces to continue its work, and librarians with suggestions for the improvement of the Depository Library System may communicate with the task force members at the addresses given below:

1. Task force to review the role of libraries in the depository system:

Lois Mills, Western Illinois University Library, Macomb, Ill. 61455

Marilyn A. Lester, Mankato State College Library, Mankato, Minn. 56001

2. Task force to review the role of the Government Printing Office in the depository system:

Bernadine Hoduski, Environmental Protection Agency Library, 1735 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 64108

William Roselle, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library, 2311 East Hartford Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201

Nathan R. Einhorn, Chief, Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540

3. Task force to review the need for financial support for the Depository Library System:

Joyce Ball, University of Nevada Library, Reno, Nev. 89507

Edwin Dowlin, New Mexico State Library, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501

Jane Flener, University of California Library, Berkeley, Calif. 94720

At its meeting on Friday, the Council approved the Committee's request that a letter be written to the Joint Committee on Printing of the U.S. Congress expressing concern over the need for adequate financial support for the depository system and for review of depository legislation, and requesting oversight hearings on these matters. [*Nathan R. Einhorn*]

RASD INTERLIBRARY LOAN COMMITTEE

Virginia Boucher, Chairperson of the committee, reported on the completion of several projects in which the committee has participated. *The Directory of Library Reprographic Services* will be issued shortly; the *Directory of Interlibrary Loan Policies and Photocopying Services in Canadian Libraries* was noted with approval; however, more specific information concerning the loan policies for master's papers and theses is needed. The committee expressed continued interest in and the need for the proposed directory of the interlibrary loan policies of U.S. libraries. The material for this directory is being assembled by Sarah Katherine Thomson and publication funds are being sought.

The availability of a study by Rolland Stevens on *Centralized and Regionalized Interlibrary Centers* was noted. Recommendations by several of the committee members were incorporated in a report on the Stevens study. David Heron, the ARL representative on the committee, reported on the status of the Becker and Hayes, and the Westat interlibrary loan studies.

International interlibrary loans were the subject of another report to the committee, which revealed that less than 3,000 loans were made to libraries outside North America. Statistics concerning these loans are not consistent because some libraries include Canadian loans in their figures for domestic loans. This is especially true of libraries near the border. The length

of time required for international loans causes continued concern, and efforts are being made by the committee to develop means to finance the air shipment of international loans, thereby perhaps removing the principal deterrent to these loans.

The National Interlibrary Loan Code provision concerning the loan of genealogies was reaffirmed; however, the provision in no way prohibits their loan especially within a State or region but merely points out their general exclusion from loan by research libraries. Because of the increasing number of interlibrary loans lost in the mails, the committee was asked to reaffirm the Code provision concerning the responsibility of the borrowing library for the safety of the item borrowed from the time it is placed in the hands of the carrier until its receipt by the lending library. [*Legare H. B. Obear*]

RASD BIBLIOGRAPHY COMMITTEE

The Bibliography Committee of the Reference and Adult Services Division met on Thursday afternoon under the chairmanship of Roger Greer of Syracuse University. Representatives from ACRL and RTSD committees whose work relates to bibliography and the solving of bibliographic problems were present to observe and discuss the purpose and work of their respective groups.

Primary discussion centered on the past and future role of the committee and means by which it might become more effective in carrying out its charge of serving the field of bibliography, disseminating information, studying needs, and advising on projects under way or under consideration. It was concluded that the group had become less effective when its status was changed to that of a divisional committee. The motion was presented and passed that the committee, in committing itself to the statement of its purpose, felt that it could best fulfill its charge by being established as a committee of ALA rather than RASD. Mr. Greer agreed to present the resolution to the RASD Organization Committee later in the day. [*Norman J. Shaffer*]

RTSD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors held four meetings during the conference. The Acquisitions Section and the RTSD Resources Committee became the Resources Section by vote of the membership. The Serials Section decided not to merge with the Resources Section.

The RTSD Legislation Committee was abolished in favor of a single RTSD representative to the ALA Legislation Assembly. Establishment of three new committees and one discussion group, the Resources Section's Discussion Group on the Acquisition of Library Materials, was approved. An RTSD Nonbook Committee (ad hoc) was constituted for a two-year period, and it was authorized to invite other organizations with related interests and concerns to appoint consultants or advisers to the committee to provide liaison and expertise.

Transmitted to the ALA Committee on Organization for recommendation to the ALA Council was a proposal for a Catalog Code Revision Joint Steering Committee (ad hoc). Composed of two representatives each from the ALA, the Canadian Library Association, and the Library Association, and one representative each from the British Library, the Library of Congress, and the National Library of Canada, the proposed committee would coordinate the work for the preparation of the revised edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rule* and negotiate the final text with the cataloging committees and/or code revision committees in the three countries involved. Related to this was the establishment of the Catalog Code Revision Committee (ad hoc), the function of which is to present, to the Joint Steering Committee, the U.S. position on successive drafts of the Rules. The Catalog Code Revision Committee has the authority to appoint ad hoc subcommittees as needed to study and advise on specific problem areas.

The results of the RTSD election were announced as follows: Doralyn Hickey, University of North Carolina School of Library Science, Vice President, President-elect; William J. Welsh, Library of Congress, Director-at-large; Betty Meyer, Ohio State University Library, Chairman, Council of Regional Groups; and James Soester, Central Kansas Library System, Vice Chairman, Council of Regional Groups. Elected to offices in the Resources Section were Robert Sullivan, Library of Congress, Vice Chairman, Chairman-elect; Eleanor Herling, Case Western Reserve University Library, Ruth Bell, Shawnee Mission Public Schools, and Josephine Shepard, Denver Public Library, Members-at-large. The Cataloging and Classification Section elected Carol Ishimoto, Harvard College Library, Vice Chairman, Chairman-elect; Eleanor Gustafson, Wellesley College Library, and Elizabeth Tate, Library of Congress, Members-at-large. William Roselle, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, was elected Vice Chairman, Chairman-elect of the Reproduction of Library Materials Section and Robert Lynch, University of Massachusetts, was elected Secretary. Elizabeth Pan, Rutgers

Graduate School of Library Service, was elected Vice Chairman, Chairman-elect, and Judith Nientimp, University of Rochester Libraries, Secretary of the Serials Section. [*Barbara Westby*]

RTSD/RLMS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The RTSD/RLMS Executive Committee met on Tuesday and again on Wednesday. The Reproduction of Library Materials Section continues to develop a program useful to the professional needs of librarians on a broad front. The retiring Chairman of the Section, Joseph Nitecki of Temple University, has carried his responsibilities in a most constructive manner, by developing an informative program meeting for the membership, by surveying the methods by which libraries reproduce catalog cards and by preparing for publication, the expanded fifth edition of the *Directory of Library Reprographic Services* which is now available through the Microform Review, Inc., Rouges Ridge, Weston, Conn. 06880, at $3.50 per copy. The *Directory* contains a list of photoduplication services provided by 233 libraries in Great Britain, Japan, and other countries.

The committee completed reports on the transition of the American National Standards Institute PH5 Committee sponsorship from the ALA to the National Microfilm Association. The intensified interest of RLMS in standards development is exemplified in the Standards Committee under the chairmanship of Steve Salmon. This committee serves as a focal point for this interest and reports regularly to the NMA on needs of libraries for new standards. The committee also develops input on the full range of standards presented to the American Standards Institute PH5 Committee for approval.

The Executive Board cooperated with the Reference Services Division Interlibrary Loan Committee in preparing a *Specification for the Microfilming of Card Catalogs*. The *Specification* has been accepted for approval as a publication by the Library of Congress and is now being published.

The Assistant Editor for Library Resources and Technical Services, Robert Sullivan, who has done an outstanding job the last few years, announced his retirement. His successor is Francis Spreitzer of the University of Southern California, whose diligent efforts in producing the *Annual Review* for RLMS for the last two years has earned him wide recognition for his abilities and interest in the work of the Section. [*Charles G. LaHood*]

RTSD/RLMS POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Reproduction of Library Materials Policy and Research Committee met on Monday morning with Norman Shaffer, Assistant Chief for Bibliographic Services, LC Photoduplication Service, presiding as chairman. Mr. Nitecki, outgoing Chairman of RLMS, was present to discuss problems facing the group and its future activities. Resignations have hampered the work of the committee in developing its long-range plan for submission to the RTSD Planning Committee. Mr. Shaffer accepted responsibility for seeing that RLMS concerns would be relayed to the Planning Committee. The possibility of a daylong conference on microforms at the New York meeting in 1974 was given consideration and was later discussed with the RLMS Executive Committee, but no final decision was made. During the coming year, the Policy and Research Committee will contact chairmen of other ALA committees which touch on problems related to RLMS interests in an attempt to gather information on concerns which can be used in planning for future committee action.

[*Norman J. Shaffer*]

RTSD SERIALS SECTION MEMBERSHIP MEETING

The RTSD Serials Section Membership meeting on Tuesday evening considered the question of whether the section should merge with the Resources Section. The discussion was lively, culminating in an overwhelming consensus that the Serials Section continue as a separate section in order to have a better forum in which to work on problems of particular interest to serialists, e.g., ISSN, ISBDS, NSDP, and others.

[*Joseph H. Howard*]

RTSD SERIALS SECTION POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Most of the first meeting of the RTSD Serials Section Policy and Research Committee on June 26 was taken up with reports concerning the meetings on serials that had already been held, in addition to a discussion of the question as to whether or not the Serials Section should become part of the Resources Section. Following the Serials Section Membership meeting the committee showed renewed vigor and approved two recommendations which were submitted to the Serials Section Executive Committee for action.

The first suggested that the Library of Congress be approached to see if the Library would be willing to

hold a workshop in Washington, D.C. immediately before or after the 1974 ALA meeting in New York. [Approval will be sought to hold the workshop at LC on July 5 and 6.]

The second recommendation was for the formation of an ad hoc committee within the Serials Section to study the ISBDS and the ISDS and their relation to the AA rules.

Nancy R. Hoffman, graduate student in Library Science at Drexel University, gave a report on Drexel's "Project on Scientific and Technical Periodicals Published by Private Industry." [*Joseph H. Howard*]

CONFERENCE ON SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

An all-day conference on serial publications was sponsored jointly by RTSD, ACRL, and ISAD on June 25. Fourteen discussion groups were formed during the afternoon for double sessions on the major aspects of serials.

At the first session of Group 14, Automation of Serials, an exciting on-line serial system in sub-MARC format was described by Velma Veneziano, Northwestern University, who also provided encouraging data on operation costs for her 60,000-title system. Many questions on the MARC serials tape, which contains only new titles, were answered by Josephine Pulsifer, Library of Congress. Paul Vassallo, National Serials Data Program, explained the assignment of International Standard Serial Numbers and the format of the NSDP machine records, and gave a prognosis on the probable size and development of the master file.

Many serials librarians with access to computer systems seemed eager to locate a convenient serial data base from which they could extract data in a convenient format to establish their own serials files to manipulate. The major data bases, however, are not yet in a common format if, indeed, one could be established to satisfy the majority of users.

In the second session there was detailed discussion of data elements included in existing automated serials systems and various methods of recording anomalies such as duplicate issues and tpi's.

[*Jennifer V. Magnus*]

Group 5 (Serials and Other Materials in Non-Western Languages) and Group 6 (Materials from Emerging Nations; Area Programs; and PL-480 Serials) in a joint meeting heard Henry Scholberg, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, who presented a paper on collection policies in libraries participating in the PL-480 programs. As a catalyst for the discussion session to follow he presented the thesis that some libraries were "garbage collectors" by adding any and all material received from the program and, while the material is ostensibly free, libraries were, in fact, spending a great deal of money on the processing of many titles of no or marginal research value and as a result creating imbalances in their collections. There was a lively discussion following the paper in objection to his "garbage collection" thesis.

Lian-Tie Kho, Yale University, followed with a paper on "Non-Western Serials" covering many aspects of serials problems with special emphasis on Non-Western serials. A few of these problems, in addition to the usual serials problems, concern publication patterns, book trade organization and availability, national bibliographies, acquisitions, documents, library organization and handling, cataloging, catalogs, and romanization.

Joseph H. Howard, Chief of the LC Serial Record Division, responded informally to the presentation and answered many questions concerning the Library of Congress and its procedures and practices.

[*Joseph H. Howard*]

About 30 representatives from libraries across the country attended the Monday afternoon session on Selection and Budget of serial publications. With J. Michael Bruer, University of Houston, presiding, discussion centered on solutions to the problem created by the rising percentage of the library budget spent on serials, which five years ago was 35 to 40 percent of the budget and now in many cases is 50 to 60 percent.

Various suggestions for coping with this problem and several pertinent observations were put forward by the librarians present, most of whom were from serial departments. Suggestions included stopping all standing orders and changing to item-by-item selection and cancelling subscriptions, eliminating in particular unnecessary multiple copies. It was also recommended that libraries go slowly on retrospective buying. Sending lists of serials that are candidates for cancellation to the appropriate departments, asking that only those that are absolutely necessary be recommended for retention was proposed. It was also noted that university libraries should not depend on teachers alone to cut down on serials, but should assume this responsibility themselves, because they are the ones aware of the needs of the overall library program and know the actual use made of the collection. Greater dependence on regional cooperation was recommended, although it was pointed out that joint ownership can create problems of easy reader accessibility and can also have legal implications.

Libraries must have a good selection policy before they can have a good de-selection policy, and many now have no written or formal serial selection policy. Many factors must be considered in the de-selection process, such as historical commitments, user studies, fiscal precedence, and language priorities. Most libraries have separate monograph and serial budgets, but there is no set formula because of changing needs, costs, and other factors. It was suggested that libraries assign priority numbers to serials so that when budget considerations necessitate cutbacks, all serials will not have to be reviewed. Finally, libraries should also conduct a regular serial review independent of the fiscal situation.

The consensus appeared to be that, given the rising cost and the importance of serials, there is no set mathematical formula for budgeting serials. But there is a variety of ways in which libraries can handle the problem of rising costs and de-selection without reducing the value of the collection, with the best choices depending to some degree on the nature of the library's collection, its audience, its location, and the size of its budget. [*Jane Collins*]

RTSD BOOK CATALOG COMMITTEE/ RASD CATALOG USE COMMITTEE

Schula Schwartz of Federal City College, Washington, D.C., presented a paper in which she described experiences with microform catalogs in three different settings. (1) A union catalog for a diversified technical information center in an industrial special library was converted to microfilm, providing centralization of the book-processing operation and the provision of a union catalog without the high cost of card-catalog maintenance. There were some problems because the catalog was not supplemented but was refilmed every three months, and access to the catalog was limited to the number of available microfilm readers; but the conversion seemed to have provided an effective reference tool. (2) A Computer Output Microfilm (COM) catalog generated from a machine-readable data base supplied by a jobber, was produced for use in a small academic library. (3) A computer-produced book catalog was converted to microfilm by an academic institution for use in its library.

Miss Schwartz described some of the orientation techniques she developed to prepare users for manipulating the microform catalogs and, also, the generally favorable response of users of the catalogs.

Beatrice Caines presented a paper prepared by Arthur Kittle of the Georgia Institute of Technology on Georgia Tech's LENDS, Library Extends Catalog Access and New Delivery Service. In an effort to extend catalog access throughout its campus, the Price Gilbert Memorial Library reproduced its card catalog on microfiche and made it available at 40 remote readers. This basic file is updated bimonthly using COM supplements. These microfiche catalogs serve as a basis for a system by which faculty members have remote access to bibliographic information and can request delivery of the original publications to their offices from the central library. Other benefits are the provision of security against loss or damage to the main card catalog and increased efficiency in diverse library operations through the ready availability of the bibliographic information contained in the main card catalog. One limitation is that changes in the basic file, e.g., removal of a citation or the reclassification of an item, do not appear in the basic microfiche file, although they will appear in the supplements. This problem will be met when the basic file is completely machine-readable and can be reissued using COM. On the basis of the first 12 months of experience this project has proved to be effective and efficient. A detailed study of the project, funded by a National Science Foundation grant, is under way.

A panel assisted in the discussion of these papers. [*Bruce Langdon*]

RTSD/CCS/POLICY AND RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Problems of communication with the profession were discussed by the members of the committee who met on Tuesday. Of concern were the difficulties of informing catalogers about revisions of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* of making available to interested parties the drafts of documents like the international standard bibliographic descriptions. An RTSD newsletter or occasional papers were suggested as communication channels.

Chairman Frances Hinton reported that a list of projects deemed worthy of research by the Committee had been forwarded to the Council on Library Resources with the request that the Council give a priority to the funding of suitable investigators interested in these projects. [*Elizabeth L. Tate*]

RTSD/CCS/DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING COMMITTEE

The Descriptive Cataloging Committee of the RTSD Cataloging and Classification Section met in three sessions with the Chairman of the Library

Association Cataloguing Rules Committee, several members of the Canadian Library Association Committee on Revision of the *AACR*, and two representatives from the Library of Congress.

P. K. Escreet, Chairman of the LA Cataloguing Rules Committee, reported during the first session on June 25, that the draft edition of the rules for cataloging nonbook materials, developed by the LA Media Cataloguing Rules Committee, will be forwarded to each of the four authors of the *AACR* for consideration as soon as possible after publication, now anticipated for early fall. He also noted that the Scandinavian countries–Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden–have now decided to adopt the British Text of the *AACR* without modification.

The rules for description constituted the principal item on the agenda. Agreement was reached on most of the questions unresolved at the spring meeting. Consequently, immediately after the forthcoming meeting of the ISBD working party at Grenoble, it will be possible to begin the final preparation of the revision of chapter six of the *AACR* for publication by ALA.

The second general session of the committee, held on June 26, was devoted primarily to questions pertaining to the organization of work on the second edition of the *AACR*, expected to begin a few years hence. A proposal for a joint steering committee to guide this undertaking and to represent the interests of the four authors of the rules (ALA, CLA, LA, and LC) had been put forward by the committee and had evoked a counter-proposed from the Cataloguing Rules Committee of the Library Association. In the discussion the LC liaison to DCC suggested a compromise solution which appeared to be generally acceptable to the representatives of LA and CLA. Also discussed was the role in this work of other Anglophone and non-Anglophone users of the rules.

The concluding session was devoted in part to a discussion of rule revisions proposed by the LA Cataloguing Rules Committee at the request of the British Library. These were preliminary discussions to explore the rationale of the rule changes and the opinions of the other *AACR* authors; no official action was taken.

[*C. Sumner Spalding and Elizabeth L. Tate*]

RTSD/CCS AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS IN LIBRARIES AD HOC COMMITTEE

The Audiovisual Materials in Libraries Committee met in the South Convention Hall on Tuesday. David Remington, Chairman, explained that the original assignment of the committee was completed when various cataloging guidelines were published, including the Canadian Library Association manual *Nonbook Materials: The Organization of Integrated Collections* and the Association for Education Communications and Technology manual, *Standards for Cataloging Nonprint Materials*. Mr. Remington pointed out that until RTSD establishes an audiovisual committee, he felt that there is a need for the group to continue to meet in order to provide guidance about cataloging and classification and other technical problems involving media.

An informal discussion followed which included the need for more audiovisual reviews in materials seen by librarians rather than media specialists, questions regarding the descriptive cataloging of media, various aspects of classification systems for media, and the value of one catalog for print and nonprint materials.

The consensus was that informal discussions should be continued until RTSD formulates a committee to consider all technical aspects of nonprint material.

[*Vivian L. Schrader*]